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Assad Hits Back at Western Critics



By Jim Hougeland
and Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad lashed back Friday at Western governments that have accused Syria of supporting terrorism and vowed that he would not be intimidated by what he described as "diplomats" from the Reagan administration.

Adopting an unyielding tone during a lengthy interview here, Mr. Assad said that Syria's support for the Palestinian cause was a "verbal bomb" directed by President Ronald Reagan at Syria and the U.S. bombing of Libya last month have frozen U.S.-Arab cooperation on a wide range of issues, including Syria's role in freeing American hostages in Lebanon.

ON PAGE 4

The message from Mr. Assad: He will not buckle under. The interview represented one of Mr. Assad's rare meetings with the Western press.

The raid on Libya "was a lot of hatred" for the United States in the world, said Mr. Assad, who is an ally of the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

"In every way, President Qaddafi is the winner and the United States is the big loser," he said.

Mr. Assad disclosed in the interview that his government, which has an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 troops in Lebanon, had made "serious efforts" to win the freedom of the Americans, believed to number four, being held by Islamic extremists.

"The U.S. administration knows that we previously expended much effort on this matter," he added.

"But no one can do anything when the U.S. administration is carrying the banner of war... It is very difficult to handle the situation of the hostages in isolation from the U.S. political stance."

Speaking in Arabic, with his remarks translated into English by his interpreter, the Syrian leader made these other key assertions:

• Neither Syria nor Israel has undertaken any unusual troop movements on the ground in recent days despite reports of growing tensions. The tensions now seem to be lessening, Mr. Assad said.

• No terrorist actions abroad will be allowed from Syrian territory. But Mr. Assad indicated he would not move to restrict the "cultural and political" activities here of the Abu Nidal Palestinian group, which American officials have identified as a major source of terrorist attacks against Americans and West Europeans.

• Syria will not involve itself any deeper in the "quagmire" of Lebanon and will not seek to impose the trilateral power-sharing agreement it got from the Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel, said, according to Mr. Assad, from the United States.

Jewish Group's Attacks on Waldheim Stir Anti-Semitism, Wiesenthal Says

By James M. Mackham
New York Times Service

BONN — Simon Wiesenthal, an Austrian hunter of Nazi war criminals, accused the World Jewish Congress on Friday of stirring anti-Semitic sentiment in its campaign against the Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, the former United States secretary-general and candidate for the Austrian presidency.

Mr. Wiesenthal singled out Leon Singer, the secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress. He accused Mr. Singer of having made threats against Austrians if they voted for Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Waldheim won 49.5 percent of the vote May 4 and is favored to win a runoff election June 8.

In a telephone interview from Bonn, Mr. Wiesenthal said that the basis of documents that have been unmasked by the World Jewish Congress and others is that Mr. Waldheim was "a perpetrator" but not a war criminal.

He said Mr. Waldheim had been only a "perpetrator" but not a war criminal during his wartime service in the Balkans.

Mr. Wiesenthal said that he was familiar with the Jewish captives' dilemma against Mr. Waldheim, although he had not had direct contact with the various documents about Waldheim's wartime service.

He said he believed the allegations against Mr. Waldheim were "serious."

"I don't support him. I don't believe him," said Mr. Wiesenthal. "I have told that to him directly, and I will not defend him."

But Mr. Wiesenthal said Mr. Singer and the executive director of the World Jewish Congress, Elan Steinberg, had undue years of patient work for reconciling young Austrians and Jews by aggressively attacking in Austria's internal politics.

Mr. Wiesenthal referred specifically to an interview the two officials of the international organization gave to the Austrian magazine Profil in March. In the article, they warned Austrians against voting for Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Singer said in the magazine interview, "It should be clear to the Austrian population that, should Waldheim be elected, the next year will be no less time for the Austrian people. But they had chosen him, and it lasted only one day. The action against Waldheim will last six years long."

Mr. Singer was referring to efforts last year by U.S. Jews and others to prevent President Gerald R. Ford from visiting the West German military cemetery at Bitburg, where troops from the Nazi SS are buried.



Simon Wiesenthal

In the Profil interview, Mr. Steinberg said: "Do you think we'll pull back from Waldheim after the election? It will go on. In the whole world, it will be said that a former Nazi and a liar is the representative of Austria. Everybody with an Austrian passport will have this cloud of uncertainty travel with him."

Reached by telephone in New York, Mr. Singer did not dispute the remarks attributed to him and to Mr. Steinberg by Profil. But he said Waldheim, Page 5.

Army Attacks Rebel City in Sri Lanka

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Troops advanced from three directions Sunday in an effort to surround the rebel city of Jaffna, Sri Lanka's fourth largest city.

A Defense Ministry statement said at least 17 Tamil separatist guerrillas and government troops had been killed since the operation started Sunday.

Jaffna peninsula, at the northern tip of Sri Lanka, is the heartland of a separatist movement. Militants among the Tamils want a separate nation stretching out from Jaffna and along the eastern coast to take in about one-third of the island nation.

The Tamil number 13 percent of the island's population of 15 million people.

The government military operation was begun two weeks ago after separatists staged their heaviest attacks ever on the capital.

Thirty-one people were killed in the bombing of an Air Lanka plane May 3 and the bombing of the central telephone office on May 4.

For the last year Jaffna, a city of 100,000 people, has been used as a government troops and non-militants.

Troops at Jaffna Fort in the center of the city have been used to launch attacks they tried to leave the city, which is the command post of anti-guerrilla operations in the area.

The government said that troops moved out of the fort and along the coast to take in about one-third of the island nation.

The Sinhalese-dominated government claims the islands and Jaffna have been used as launching points by guerrillas coming from the southern India's Tamil Nadu state. India denies this.

The government offensive came nearly 2,000 soldiers were reported by road and ship to the island to back up the four battalions already there.

The army offensive coincided with a government order sending all employees in key state-run enterprises, including the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corp., state radio and television networks and Lanka, on paid leave.

(Reuters, UP)



A police officer marks evidence at the school where a couple held 150 children and some teachers' hostages. The woman, whose body lies nearby, died when she detonated a bomb.



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2 Killed as School Is Seized in U.S.

Couple Held 150 Children, Sought \$300-Million Ransom

By Jim Woolf
Washington Post Service

COKEVILLE, WYOMING — A former town marshal and his wife, heavily armed with guns and gasoline bombs, held 150 elementary schoolchildren and their teachers hostage for \$300 million in this small town before dying when the accidentally triggered a bomb and he shot himself.

Several young persons were burned in the explosion Friday afternoon. Injured children ran screaming from the school as smoke poured from the windows, but none was killed.

Frantic relatives crowded around the young victims as medical crews tried to treat burns and remove the wounded to hospitals.

On Sunday, two adults and 11 students remained hospitalized, two in critical condition, at the University of Utah Health Sciences Center in Salt Lake City. A teacher shot in the back was released from a hospital Sunday.

[The law-enforcement authorities in Cokeville said documents found to back up the four battalions already there.

The army offensive coincided with a government order sending all employees in key state-run enterprises, including the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corp., state radio and television networks and Lanka, on paid leave.

(Reuters, UP)

its members to establish and follow their own laws. The officials said the couple had embarked on their venture to foment a revolution and create a new white supremacist homeland.

Martine Hox and her daughter, Brenda, sat in a cafe Saturday morning trying to figure out why it had happened. Brenda, a fifth grader at Cokeville Elementary School, was burned in the explosion.

The Youngs had herded 150 children into the room. They carried rifles and explosives, including milk bottles filled with gasoline, and issued demands seeking a \$300-million ransom and a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

After about two hours, officials said, Mr. Young handed the bomb's detonator to his wife and went into another room. Mrs. Young apparently dropped or mis-handled the detonator, setting off the bomb.

In the chaos that followed, Mr. Young fired a shot that struck John Miller, a music teacher, in the back.

See SCHOOL, Page 5

Local officials in Pakistan's Kurram district said the two Americans built F-16 fighters shot down one jet, which crashed into Pakistan, and damaged a second, which flew back into Afghanistan.

The four Afghan jets swept across the border shortly after Sunday, the officials said, and flew over the rugged mountains of the Kurram administrative district, which joins into Afghanistan and serves as a staging area for the mujahideen.

A government communiqué issued in Islamabad did not specify how the planes were attacked, but the officials in Kurram said the two F-16s fired six air-to-air missiles, hitting two of the Afghan planes.

The Kurram officials said in a telephone interview that the Afghan jet crashed near the town of Farach, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) inside Pakistan, and a parachute had been found in the area.

Pakistani troops launched a search for the pilot, but a government spokesman, M. Yousaf Sadiq, said no trace of him had been found.

Some reports from Kurram officials said the Afghan planes were Soviet-built MIG-21s, but Mr. Sadiq said there was no confirmation of what type of plane was involved.

There was no account of the incidents from the Afghan side.

The aerial combat Saturday came as Afghan and Pakistani diplomats in Geneva pressed the resumption of United Nations-sponsored talks on a political solution in Afghanistan. The two sides agreed Friday to continue the talks.

Pakistani military analysts have said that increased Afghan incursions along the border often coincide with the Geneva sessions and are aimed at increasing pressure for Pakistani concessions in the talks.

Sort of Afghan government forces intensified their attacks last week on villages, guerrilla bases and supply trails between the Afghan town of Jalalabad and the Pakistani border with heavy bombing and shelling, according to Afghan guerrilla sources in Quetta and in Peshawar.

Pakistan has protested numerous violations of its airspace, as well as cross-border bombing and shelling by Afghan forces, during six weeks of offensive by Soviet and Afghan government forces in Afghanistan's Paktia province.

Pakistani officials say that more than 30 persons have been killed in cross-border attacks in the past two weeks.

The protests over the incursions have been low key.

Small articles appearing in Pakistani newspapers noted that a senior Afghan diplomat in Islamabad had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive a formal notice of protest over the border incursions.

The notice would reportedly be the unsanctioned "territorial consequences" of border incursions would rest with Kabul.

Pakistani political observers have suggested that Islamabad does not want to emphasize the



ATTACK ON INTERPOL — Firefighters picked through rubble at the Interpol headquarters near Paris after a bombing and machine-gun attack wounded a policeman. Page 5.

Ferry Ports Alerted to Terror Threat

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Police at ports on the English Channel have started a huge security and surveillance operation after learning of an alleged terrorist plot to blow up a passenger ferry as it makes the trip between Britain and the continent.

Police worked with dogs and explosives-detection equipment have been sent to ferry and Hoverscraft ports on the British southwestern coast in what a spokesman called a "substantial increase" in security measures that began Sunday.

"It was an all-ports activity," said Ken Tappenden, superintendent-in-charge at Kent County police headquarters, where a control room has been set up to run the security operation.

Kent County includes four major channel ports, Dover, Folkestone, Ramsgate and Sheerness. They handle more than 300 daily crossings by ferries and Hoverscraft.

The reported terrorist plot, thought to be engineered by Arab guerrillas in reprisal for the U.S. air strike on Libya last month, was detected by British police late Friday and passed to Belgium, France and the Netherlands by late Friday, the international police organization. Some of the planes involved in the U.S. attack flew from bases in Britain.

Security personnel in all four southern-ports were alerted to check passengers and searching automobiles for explosives or weapons.

Belgian port authorities were reported Sunday to be on high alert, stopping passengers at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

In Paris, the Interior Ministry said it was stepping up its security at France's seven channel ports.

In the Netherlands, police reported that a security alert was in force at the four Dutch ferry links with Britain.

An estimated 17 million people cross the English Channel annually. If a bomb were exploded on a passenger ferry, there could be many casualties. The larger ferries carry up to 1,300 people.

British police said that the tip about the bomb plan came from "several sources of information" but that no specific threat had been received.

Britain's Independent Radio See FERRY, Page 5

Pakistan Downs Afghan Warplane Over Its Border, Damages Another

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

QUETTA, Pakistan — Air force jets have shot down one of the Afghan warplanes that flew several miles into Pakistan, Pakistani officials said.

The incident Saturday marked the most serious aerial clash between the two countries since the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in 1979 and began fighting Muslim guerrillas who receive help from the United States and Pakistan.

It was the first time that an Afghan jet was brought down inside Pakistan.

The incident underscored Pakistan's difficult position in supporting the Afghan guerrillas, or mujahideen. Many Pakistanis believe the policy heightens the danger of their becoming more directly embroiled in the conflict.

Pakistanis as well as Afghan refugees are often killed in Afghan attacks on Pakistani border villages.

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Pakistani political observers have suggested that Islamabad does not want to emphasize the

the danger of its backing for the Afghan resistance, a policy that is challenged by the leftist opposition and by many in the hard-pressed border areas burdened by masses of Afghan refugees.

"Air violations are running at about two and a half times what they were last year," an analyst close to the government said early this month, "but we are only protesting when there are casualties."

See CHINA, Page 5

Saturday's meeting lasted 80 minutes and Sunday's went on for an hour and a half. In the meeting, three representatives from China's national airline, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, sat across the table from three representatives of the Taiwan-based airline.

Li Zhengyuan, a China Air Lines official, said after the second day of talks, "There was absolutely no progress."

Xinhua, China's official press See CHINA, Page 5

Taiwan Talks to China

But Negotiations On Cargo Plane Are Deadlocked

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Talks between officials of the airlines of China and Taiwan, the first meeting between representatives of the two since the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, appeared to reach a deadlock Sunday after two days of discussion.

The key obstacle in the talks, involving the return to Taiwan of two crew members and a cargo plane diverted to China two weeks ago, was the question of where to deliver the jumbo jet.

Representatives from Taiwan's China Air Lines said Sunday that they rejected for a second time a proposal from the Communist side that the airline send a delegation to the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou to recover the Boeing 747 and two crew members.

The airline representatives said they rejected the proposal because they feared for their safety should the transfer of the plane take place in Guangzhou.

Independent analysts said, however, that the real reason for the rejection was likely to be a fear of showing weakness and caving in to Beijing's demand concerning the site for delivery of the plane. Another reason for the rejection may have been Taiwan's concern that the Communists are trying to drag out the whole process and move the discussion into political issues.

The only thing that the two sides could apparently agree on Sunday was to hold a third meeting on Monday.

China is trying to use the negotiations between the airlines to promote broader contacts between the two sides.

Taiwan had earlier rejected the idea of negotiating directly with the Communists, but, in a major departure from previous policy, it reversed itself last week.

China Air Lines is nominally a private airline, but is widely considered to be government-controlled.

The plane was diverted May 3 by pilot, Wang Xijun, to the mainland from its route from Bangkok to Taipei, via Hong Kong. The pilot has said he wants to remain in China where he has relatives, but the other two crew members want to return to Taiwan.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

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• The dismissal of two U.S. aides reflects a unified anger over leaks about the administration's policy on Panama. Page 3.

• Commemorative honoring victims of political violence was disrupted in South Korea. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

• Asian oil exporters are giving support to OPEC's efforts to persuade nonmembers to curb output. Page 9.

• George F. Will from Washington on American politics, Ronald Reagan's election from Buenos Aires on a journalistic project to promote democracy, and letters to the editor appear in the expanded opinion section. This section will appear four times a week, while the new Insights page will appear twice a week. Page 7.

OPINION

• The flight of a pterosaur replica ended prematurely at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Saturday when the creature, developed at a cost of about \$700,000, plummeted to earth after its head fell off. A parachute popped open too late to save it. "Now we know why it's extinct," one of the creators said.

Flying Lizard, a Thing of the Past

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Zaire Finds That Rejection of Its Colonial Past Isn't a Panacea

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire—Fifteen years ago, President Mobutu Sese Seko decided to catapult Zaire into a distinctively African future, sharply breaking with the colonial past.

He tried to impose a way of thinking—a way of life, really—called *authenticité* by the French-speaking elite, through which he hoped to develop the country by relying on indigenous culture.

The president decreed that citizens could be called only by African names. Instead of *monieur, madame or mademoiselle*, they were to be addressed as *citoyen or citoyenne*, French for citizen.

Costs and ties were banned, replaced by a modified Chinese Mao suit, called an

ashoko, touched up with a silk ascot and pocket handkerchief.

Places were renamed: Leopoldville, named for Belgian kings, became Kinshasa; the Congo River became the Zaire. Citizens had a community duty, called *mutualité*, to clean roads and attend to parks on Saturdays.

Opposition political parties were banned, while Mr. Mobutu, exercising supreme power in presumed traditional fashion, took to wearing a leopard-skin cap and carrying a carved wooden staff.

His intentions, a Western diplomat said, "were basically to wipe out the traumatic memories of the colonial period." Authenticity, he added, is not a philosophy but perhaps a kind of political methodology.

Logically at least, the Africanization in Zaire has been more thorough than in

many countries that have tried to recapture a real or imagined heritage. In some, it has been cities, as in Chad, where Fort-Lamy became Njamena.

Mr. Mobutu nationalized foreign companies, contending that Zairians could run them better than Belgians and other Europeans. But mismanagement, combined with collapsing commodity prices and major governmental mistakes, brought the economy to its knees. By 1983, agriculture and industry were moribund. Mr. Mobutu turned to the International Monetary Fund for help—a tacit admission that the authenticity approach was not invigorating Zaire's vast, diverse society.

Today there is widespread grumbling among young intellectuals. In March, students at the Institute Makanda Kaboli,

where future officials of the one legal party are trained, sent the president a stinging critique accusing him of encouraging a cult of personality, abusing power and failing to consult the people on economic decisions. It urged the creation of a second political party.

Calls for authenticity, meanwhile, have largely vanished from economic discourse. "In the beginning," said a University of Kinshasa student, "it meant the president demanding of the Zairian people: 'Even when we are dealing with foreigners, we must do our best not to forget our origin and not to forget our heritage.' The decision about authenticity was taken when the economy was very good. That's why people accepted it. The economic situation has gone very, very wrong. I don't think if the decision were taken today, it would be

effective. Authenticity cannot solve the problem of the economy."

A Western businessman and longtime resident agreed. "Now the feeling is, it's not so bad to hire Westerners to advise the government," he said.

And far from demonstrating nationalist pride, many officials seem to have little confidence in the country. "As Zairians make money," the businessman said, "they put it into Belgian and Swiss bank accounts and American property."

In Kinshasa, the men have largely shed their abakos for sport shirts. Women are increasingly appearing in slacks. Even at party's central bookstores, the latest tract on authenticity was dated 1979.

"There are," the university student said, "more important things to worry about."

Iran and Iraq Step Up 'Tanker War' in Gulf

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain—Iran and Iraq are stepping up their two-year-old "tanker war" in the Gulf, according to diplomats and military experts in the region.

Since the start of the year, the sources say, Iran and Iraq have raided at least 40 tankers and other commercial vessels navigating the seaway.

That is almost as many attacks as the two carried out in all of 1985, when their warplanes struck 46 such vessels. In 1984, 56 such assaults were recorded.

In recent weeks, these sources say, Iran has established two forward attack bases near the mouth of the Gulf from which its helicopters and planes can launch missile assaults against tankers moving up to collect oil from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other conservative Gulf countries that support Iraq.

The island of Abu Musa, about 40 miles (100 kilometers) west of the Strait of Hormuz, is the site of the most recent base, according to these sources. Iranian planes and helicopters are believed to have carried out missile attacks from there against at least two ships in recent weeks.

A significant feature of the stepped-up fighting, the military sources say, is that Iran has started hitting Saudi Arabian tankers again for the first time since early 1984.

In Washington, the Reagan administration has blamed Congress for the stepped-up attacks against neutral shipping, saying its rejection of plans to sell new missiles to Saudi Arabia is encouraging Iran to become more aggressive.

Gulf sources believe the Iranians

are also reacting to a tightening financial squeeze brought about by falling world oil prices, which they attribute to Saudi Arabia.

Since early 1984, Iran and Iraq have tried to deny each other valuable oil revenues needed for military operations. Iraq warplanes regularly strike at tankers loading Iranian crude at the Kharg Island terminal in the western end of the Gulf. In retaliation, Iran attacks tankers collecting crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries that support Iraq.

Since the start of the war six years ago, Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies have poured billions of dollars into Iraq in the hope of preventing an Iranian victory that would help the forces of Islamic fundamentalism.

Now, having sharply raised its oil production earlier this year, forcing down world prices, Saudi Arabia is also reducing Iran's earnings from the oil it manages to sell abroad.

Diplomats believe the Iranian leadership is convinced that Saudi Arabia raised oil production this year at least in part to try to bankrupt Iran after Iranian forces embarked on a successful invasion of the Faw region of southern Iraq in February, coming within 40 miles of the Kuwait frontier.

Disidents Attacked
Gunmen roughed up Iran's dissident former prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, and a group of his supporters, a spokesman for Mr. Bazargan said Sunday, according to a Reuters report from Tehran.

The incident occurred Thursday when Mr. Bazargan and officials from his small Freedom Movement, which is Iran's only legal opposition group, tried to hold a ceremony marking the movement's 25th anniversary.

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Charts based on U.S. Air Force weather data and computer simulation by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California calculate the spread of the radioactive cloud.

Pravda Critical of Policy on Chernobyl

MOSCOW—The Communist Party daily Pravda said Sunday that delays in releasing information about the Chernobyl nuclear accident contributed to the concern of Soviet citizens about the disaster.

In a report from Kiev, 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of Chernobyl, a Pravda correspondent said the lesson to be drawn was that it

was necessary to trust people. Other countries have criticized the Soviet Union for not informing them of the April 26 accident for almost three days. Moscow has responded by accusing the West of spreading lies about the accident.

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Irish Airline Is Training 108 Libyans

By Robert O'Connor
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN—Air Lingus, the Irish national airline, is training 108 Libyans to be airplane mechanics.

The training, at Dublin Airport, is taking place despite American efforts to isolate the regime of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader. The British government recently took steps to halt such training for more than 300 Libyan student pilots and mechanics.

Michael McGovern, general manager of Air Lingus's maintenance and engineering division, said the course was being held under a contract with Libyan Arab Airlines, Libya's national carrier.

He said the students would be training for approximately two more years.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy in Dublin, referring to the training, said: "We're certainly not objecting to the course. Our position is we would hope that all of our friends in Europe would do what they could, each in their own best way, to deter terrorism."

Irish conducted diplomatic relations with Libya through its embassy in Rome. There are about 500 Irish citizens in Libya.

An Irish official said, "Relations are very, very low, very tense. It's not what you would consider vital interests."

Last year Ireland exported about \$30 million in farm products to Libya.

The government of Prime Minister Charles Haughey did not condemn the U.S. attack on Libya, but Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition, said he was not sure he didn't believe that it is morally right to engage in military action against an open city and civilian targets.

Ireland has traditionally pursued a nonaligned foreign policy. It was neutral in World War II and is the only member of the European Community that does not also belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Prosecutor Resigns in Palme Case

STOCKHOLM—The prosecutor assigned to the hunt for the killer of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme resigned after accusing the chief investigator of perverting justice by refusing to seek a former suspect.

R.G. Svensson stepped down Sunday after a disagreement between him and Hans Holmér, Stockholm's police commissioner, over public. Class Zeime, the chief prosecutor, said a statement that he was taking over the case from Mr. Svensson.

Mr. Svensson said Friday in a statement linking a 35-year-old Swede arrested on charges of killing the prime minister. The man was released two days later, but police continued to question him and said he could not be excluded from the investigation.

Mr. Palme was shot Feb. 28 while walking in a central Stockholm with his wife after seeing a movie. The murder weapon has not been found, and police have established no motive for the killing.

Mr. Svensson said the man who was arrested by police during the case cleared much earlier. "In my opinion, the man has been subjected to a serious violation of his rights," he said in the statement.

He also welcomed a government inquiry into the shooting and the 10-week-old police investigation.

Mr. Holmér refused to comment on the affair and said the investigation was continuing.

Mr. Svensson said detectives had shown a photograph of the man to key witnesses before they picked him out in police lineups. He also accused the police of asking witnesses leading questions to obtain the answers they wanted.

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WORLD BRIEFS

South African Mourners Ignore Ban

JOHANNESBURG (UPI)—Black mourners ignoring a magistrate's ban dropped flags of the outlawed African National Congress over eight coffins and gave speeches in a mass funeral for victims of political unrest.

Four black men were arrested as about 10,000 residents of the black township of Alexandra attended a funeral Saturday for a man killed recently in vigilante attacks on anti-government militants, witnesses said.

On Sunday, thousands of blacks lined the streets of Alexandra to cheer more than 200 whites who defied a police ban by driving into the township to lay flowers at the graves of the eight blacks. Police arrested two organizers of the visit, and a canister of tear gas was fired by officers at the cemetery. About 2,000 blacks joined the whites for a half-hour memorial service before being dispersed.

U.S. Court Overrides Reagan Action

WASHINGTON (WP)—A federal court judge has ruled that it is unconstitutional for the president to defer the spending of appropriated funds, and he ordered the release of more than \$5 billion in housing funds.

The decision Friday by the U.S. District Court judge, Thomas P. Jackson, strips President Ronald Reagan of his authority to defer approved spending from one fiscal year to the next, a major tool that he has used to reduce the budget deficit. The judge said that presidential use of such deferrals was tantamount to a "line-item veto." Although housing funds alone were directly involved in the suit, a total of \$22.8 billion in spending involving 41 programs has been deferred by the Reagan administration since the suit was filed on Oct. 10.

A spokesman for the Justice Department said its lawyers would study the decision before deciding whether to appeal. The Public Citizen Litigation Group filed the suit on behalf of the National League of Cities, four Democratic members of the House and city officials.

Charges Are 'Political,' Deaver Says

WASHINGTON (WP)—Michael K. Deaver has asserted that he is the victim of politically motivated, "mean-spirited" attacks that implicitly question the integrity of his long-time role as White House spokesman.

In an opening statement at a hearing of a House subcommittee investigating his lobbying activities, Mr. Deaver said Friday that he had "absolutely no quarrel" with the president's policies. He said he had consistently sought to maintain a high standard of integrity in his business dealings since leaving his post as White House speech chief of staff a year ago.

A spokesman for the subcommittee said Mr. Deaver had been questioned about the representation of Canada and other foreign governments by his lobbying firm and about General Accounting Office report that said Mr. Deaver may have violated conflict-of-interest laws by signing a \$100,000-a-year contract with Canada concerning the issue of acid rain.

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Balaguer Likely to Win Presidential Election In Dominican Republic

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Joaquin Balaguer, a 78-year-old former president of the Dominican Republic, appeared certain of victory in the nation's presidential elections with more than 90 percent of the ballots counted Sunday.

Earlier, the vote count in Friday's election had shown almost equal values for Mr. Balaguer and Jacobo Majluta Arz, 51, another former president. Both men are conservatives.

Mr. Balaguer, of the Social Christian Reformist Party led by Majluta, 51, of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party, by 35,000 votes.

Mr. Balaguer's party and allied factions had 799,968 votes against 764,508 votes for Mr. Majluta's camp.

Election officials said it would be virtually impossible for Mr. Majluta to overtake Mr. Balaguer.

The Dominican Liberation Party, a Marxist group headed by Juan Bosch, 76, was in third place with 351,000 votes.

Mr. Balaguer had not yet announced victory nor had Mr. Majluta conceded defeat.

Both candidates were waiting for the final official results from the electoral committee organizing the election. Sunday night, the vote count was suspended without explanation until Monday.

Mr. Balaguer, who is nearly blind from glaucoma, was leading for his fourth term in office. He ruled for three consecutive terms from 1966 to 1979 during a period of prosperity.

Mr. Majluta, who served as president for 43 days after the suicide of his predecessor in 1982, is the Senate president.

Although his party belongs to the left-leaning Socialist International, he is regarded as a centrist.

Mr. Majluta had tried to convince the public that improper austerity measures introduced by the government two years ago was

AMERICAN TOPICS



SINGER SENTENCED — The country singer Johnny Paycheck, right, standing with his attorney, Ralph Reese, as a guilty verdict was read at his trial in Hillsboro, Ohio, on assault charges in connection with a barroom shooting. He was sentenced to up to 9 years in prison.

Minipickup Trucks Gain on Car Market

Millions of Americans who come down with what the automobile industry calls "sticker shock" at the price of new cars are turning to minipickup trucks. Sales of light trucks — minipickups, minivans and vans — increased 15.1 percent to 4.4 million units last year, or about half the sales of standard passenger cars.

Remember the two girls who wanted to break a complete-only rule for attending the prom at Salinas High School in California? Stephanie Salgado, 17, and Marie Hawkins, 18, said their boyfriends had objected to school authorities refused to let them attend without male dates. But, armed with a Monterey County Superior Court order, they showed up at the dance and were admitted — even though they had forgotten to bring their tickets.

"Personal" ads are becoming less impersonal. People advertising in New York magazine's "Personals" section, roommates or traveling companions can now have color photographs printed with their ads — a new dimension of truth in advertising. The magazine checks that the photos are genuine.

The Twain Solution To Summer Reading

After Silver Lakes High School in Kingston, Massachusetts, said much controversy, dropped and then readopted a summer reading program, requiring that advanced and lower pupils read such works as "Jane Eyre," "Little Women" and "The Glass Menagerie." The New York Times said, "Maybe the board should dip into 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' and find its policy there."

Short Takes

Obituary-gracekeepers in Brunswick, Georgia, exasperated by the increasing number of obituary notices and consequent higher liability insurance premiums that have become a national phenomenon, have begun refusing to care for pregnant wives of lawyers whose firms have sued doctors for malpractice. Dr. Carl Dohn Jr. said law firms do not realize "the personal anguish and emotional trauma caused by unfounded litigation." At least one lawyer is trying to determine whether the doctors violate any law.

Events Push Sandinistas Closer to Signing Treaty

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An unexpected combination of events is urging heavy pressure on the Sandinista government of Nicaragua to sign a Central American regional peace treaty early next month, a move that would have drastic effects on U.S. policy in the area.

Final negotiations on the pact are under way in Miami and are expected to be completed by the end of the month. The treaty would end three years of negotiations and would be the first time since the signing of the 1948 peace treaty that the United States and the Sandinistas have agreed on a peace treaty.

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Latin nations in February to delay the aid request until June to allow negotiations to proceed. The congressional reluctance to approve the aid has delayed the request until at least June 3, three days after the Central American deadline for signing the agreement.

There is general agreement that there are sufficient votes in Congress for renewed military aid of some kind.

The White House has promised to pursue the aid even if a pact is signed until it is convinced that the treaty is being observed.

The final treaty negotiations are focused on spelling out the details of verification, comprehensive and the simultaneous application of the pact to all parties.

Nicaraguan officials have not objected to a tough verification system, which in theory would protect them from renewed rebel activity.

But the Reagan administration has refused to sign a protocol promising to abide by the terms of the treaty, which would in theory leave it free to decide for itself whether a violation had occurred.

Treaty negotiators say they have decided on a room for an arms agreement in Mr. Ortega's declaration that "rifles in the hands of the people are not negotiable" while "offensive weapons" are.

That could allow a reduction in the Sandinista army but the retention of the civilian militia.

The rebel leadership is so divided at Mr. Habib spent much of the last week trying to push the three cities into a more cooperative, alien-run organization in the settings in Miami. Their military agrees has been all since their racial aid ran out.

The World Court is expected to announce U.S. aid to the rebels as early as about two weeks.

Perhaps the strongest pressure on Nicaragua comes from Mr. Reagan's continued drive for \$100 million in new humanitarian and military aid to the rebels.

He refused an appeal from eight

U.S. Policy Foes Unite in Anger on Leaks

By John M. Gothalo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The dismissal of two U.S. officials who allegedly leaked classified information is a sign of the Reagan administration's growing frustration at having ideological divisions over foreign policy exposed to public view.

Neither of the dismissals had any relationship to allegations by conservatives that President Ronald Reagan is the victim of liberal-leaning career bureaucrats who are seeking to thwart the policies of a conservative leader.

Instead, both officials dismissed from the administration are conservatives who apparently sought to influence debate over controversial policies.

A Defense Department official, Michael R. Pillsbury, was dismissed last month, and a State Department speech writer, Spencer C. Warren, was dismissed Friday.

Mr. Pillsbury is a longtime associate of Republican conservatives who believe that administration policy is dominated by moderate, liberal-leaning officials.

Mr. Warren, a lesser-known figure, reportedly admitted leaking a diplomatic cable securing House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. in Nicaragua.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Democrats of Massachusetts, of trying to undermine Mr. Reagan's policy of pressuring the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

Sensitivity about such disclosures has increased at a time when Mr. Reagan is increasingly emphasizing covert action and the fight against international terrorism.

Invariably, leaks about these issues overlap the area of intelligence activities that the administration considers too sensitive to disclose.

Concern over the leaks has become close to a fixation at the highest levels of the Reagan administration, and it has created a unanimity among officials who usually are regarded as adversaries.

That concern recently prompted William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to threaten to sue a 1950 law against mispublications that reported U.S.

interception of Libyan messages. The law prohibits the disclosure of communications intelligence.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who frequently is on the opposite side of Mr. Casey in policy debates, has become so upset by what he called a "pusher" of leaks that he told reporters last week: "We've got to find the people who are doing it and fire them."

Mr. Shultz seized on Mr. Warren's case.

He had a department spokesman take the unusual step of announcing at the Friday press briefing that an unidentified official had been dismissed for leaking classified material.

A spokesman refused to name the employee, but other department officials later identified him as Mr. Warren.

Leaks to news organizations have been a source of aggravation at the White House for at least two decades.

When the leaks involved the inner workings of government, they usually described top fights between officials. The Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and the security affairs adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, of the Carter administration.

In the Reagan era, however, the leaks have become a weapon in an ongoing policy struggle with officials like Mr. Shultz on one side and Mr. Casey and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on the other.

Mr. Shultz generally follows a pragmatic approach to foreign policy while advocating force to combat terrorism. Mr. Casey and Mr. Weinberger favor an unrelentingly tough line on Central America and on arms control and other dealings with the Soviet Union.

The leaks generally come from partisan lower-level officials. They frequently are conservative with an allegiance to ideology who believe their views have been excluded from the policy-making process.

State Department officials insisted that Mr. Shultz did not want to cut off the flow of "legitimate news" to the media.

They said he considered leaks a threat to national security, however, and was determined to force his employees to maintain confidentiality and resolve disputes through internal channels.

Presser Is Expected to Retain Teamster Presidency

By Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The indictment of the Teamsters union president, Jackie Presser, will not deter his decision to a full five-year term at the organization's convention this week in Las Vegas, according to union officials and other observers.

However, the indictment may fuel a growing "right-to-vote" movement by Teamsters seeking to change the union's long-criticized method of electing its leaders.

Mr. Presser is a longtime associate of Republican conservatives who believe that administration policy is dominated by moderate, liberal-leaning officials.

Mr. Presser, who receives more than \$500,000 a year in union salary, is the fourth of the last five Teamster presidents to be indicted on criminal charges. He is expected to become the third Teamster president elected while under criminal indictment.

"It is another black eye for the Teamsters," said C. Sam Theodor, the president of Teamster Local 407 in Cleveland, "and it is exactly why I am eliciting my sock out and running for this office."

Mr. Theodor, a former truck driver in the first Teamster election in 15 years to challenge an incumbent president.

"An indictment," Mr. Theodor said, "makes absolutely no difference as far as his being re-elected. It didn't for Roy Williams or Jimmy Hoffa, and I don't see it changing anything." He said this was partly because of the lack of direct elections.

Mr. Williams was elected President of the Teamsters in 1981 after he was indicted on charges of attempting to bribe a public official.

Mr. Hoffa was elected president in 1966 while appealing a conviction for jury tampering. Dave Beck, who preceded Mr. Hoffa as president, was convicted of larceny and income tax violations in the 1950s.

The 1.6-million-member union elects its presidents for five-year terms. Mr. Presser became president by appointment in 1983 when Mr. Williams resigned after his conviction.

Nearly 100,000 Teamster members have signed petitions seeking the right to vote according to Teamsters for a Democratic Union, a Detroit-based group.

"These elections are rigged," said Kenneth Poff, a spokesman for the group. "Jackie Presser

would be elected even if he stood up at the convention and announced he planned to steal money from the union, and would also double his own salary, and said he hated the union members."

The President's Commission on Organized Crime, citing Teamster union ties to organized crime, earlier this year criticized the Reagan administration for its contacts with

Mr. Presser. The commission said the contacts could "lead to an erosion of public confidence."

Mr. Presser was the only major labor leader to endorse President Ronald Reagan in the 1984 election.

Politicians and dignitaries, many in their Republican, will address the Teamster delegates and 6,000 guests in Las Vegas.



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South Korean Radicals Disrupt Rites in Honor of Dissidents

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

KWANGJU, South Korea.

Ceremonies honoring the victims of recent political violence in South Korea were disrupted Sunday by radical students and workers less than an hour after they began.

The unexpected breaking of the service, which attracted almost 1,000 people, provided new evidence of a growing breach between South Korea's moderate and radical opposition movements.

A prepared message by Kim Doo Jung, a prominent leader of the nation's moderate opposition, could be read only after the chanting students departed.

More than 6,000 uniformed policemen and troops were deployed throughout the city, supported by several hundred plainclothesmen.

The city's central square, where students had planned a large demonstration and where violence erupted six years ago, was cordoned off.

The police throughout the afternoon fired tear gas into crowds around the city, which is South Korea's fifth-largest, to break up gatherings and temporarily detain demonstrators.

But there were no formal arrests, Kwangju officials said Sunday. Police also blocked a memorial service sponsored by the National Council of Churches, the first such action taken by the government against a religious organization since mid-February.

Elsewhere in South Korea, the police appear to have forced the cancellation of some planned demonstrations.

At the cemetery gathering, a group of students and workers suddenly disrupted the otherwise peaceful ceremonies when Yang Soon-Ho, one of six vice presidents of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, prepared to address the crowd.

Radical activists, until recently a central part of the opposition party's anti-government campaign, are now becoming increasingly critical of the party, which they say is willing to compromise with the government of Chun Doo-Hwan.

Members of the moderate opposition party, who were not invited to the gathering, "This is not the place for the New Korea Democrats," a student speaker shouted to the gathering.

Those buried at the cemetery were killed during the 1980 military crackdown.

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security command, ordered troops into Kwangju to suppress the uprising, he became president several months later.

It is widely accepted among Koreans that the United States gave tacit support to Mr. Chun's action. Although Washington has never confirmed this, the incident has become a focus of rising anti-Americanism here.

The mood at the Kwangju cemetery Sunday morning was a mixture of private grief and public militancy. Traditional offerings of incense and tables of fruit, pork and other foods stood amid dozens of banners bearing anti-government slogans.

"We should fight and let people know these sacrifices will not be forgotten," said Kim Yang, 25, whose 20-year-old son was killed during the uprising.

Referring to the breaking of the service, Mr. Yang said, "We think this was organized disruption by the current dictatorship."

The opposition made a similar assertion after violence forced cancellation of a scheduled rally in the port of Busan earlier this month.

U.S. Position Criticized
A South Korean opposition party leader, Lee Moo-Woo, after meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said he remained "totally satisfied" with the U.S. position on Korean political developments but he appreciated the U.S. commitment to democracy.

The Washington Post reported from Washington that Mr. Lee, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, criticized public declarations made by Mr. Shultz during his May 7-8 visit to South Korea.

Mr. Lee said in a speech at George Washington University on Thursday, after a meeting with Mr. Shultz at the State Department, that the secretary's remarks in Seoul were "contrasted as a sign of U.S. approval and support for the military dictatorship" of President Chun.

Mr. Lee said in an interview that Mr. Shultz had assured him that



The Associated Press
Police subdued a demonstrator Saturday night in Seoul as they broke up a demonstration by hundreds of people marking the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

"he didn't take sides" in Korean domestic politics.

Shultz emphasized and said he would assure me that the United States is fully in support of a democratic process and very strongly so," Mr. Lee said.

Walt Lee, the formal head of the opposition party, who met other political figures, Kim Doo Jung and Kim Young-Sun, are considered the dominant leaders of the opposition.

Mr. Shultz refused to meet with them during his stay in Korea.

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Cambodia's Other Struggle

Rival Factions Strive to Win the Minds of Children

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — In refugees' bamboo huts at the edge of Thailand, in spartan classrooms in Phnom Penh, and in exile populations in France and the United States, a quiet struggle is being waged over Cambodia's children.

Although leaders in government offices in Vietnam, in Khmer Rouge camps and in the new-Communist Cambodian guerrilla forces would count on little else, they share one conviction: that how the next generation of Cambodians view their history and culture will play a large role in determining what peace can be achieved in the ravaged country.

Control to the debate is the interpretation of Cambodia's historical relationship to Vietnam, whose troops now keep a pro-Hanoi government in power in Phnom Penh.

"1975 to 1978," a white-haired teacher wrote on the blackboard of a schoolroom in a Khmer Rouge camp called Site 8. These were the years of the regime of Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge.

Political education teaches the youth of Cambodia that the two nations share a common "anti-imperialist" history that should serve as the basis of closer integration.

At the Site 2 exile camp, home to more than 120,000 followers of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a Cambodian in his 30s who fled Phnom Penh in 1984 said that as an army recruit he had been forced to attend political meetings "aimed at strengthening the solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea."

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in the brutality that left the country in ruins, would object to so simple and anti-imperialist a view of events.

But that is what Khmer Rouge children are being taught. It becomes their history, and their reason to continue fighting.

Across the border in Cambodia, young people living under the Vietnamese-installed regime of Heng Samrin, which supplanted the Khmer Rouge in 1979, are given a radically different account.

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Punjab Leader, to Atoné For Raid, Shines Shoes

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

NEW DELHI — The chief minister of the north Indian state of Punjab shined shoes Sunday for the Sikh faithful as an act of atonement for ordering a raid last month on the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

Surjit Singh Barnala, who ordered the April 30 raid by more than 1,000 commandos and police, accepted the punishment Saturday from the five Sikh high priests who summoned him to the Golden Temple in Amritsar to explain his action.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said that Mr. Barnala went to an historic Sikh shrine on Anandpur Sahib on Sunday morning and shined the shoes of 50 Sikhs. Several state cabinet ministers accompanied him and two priests joined in the penance.

Mr. Barnala agreed to shine shoes for a week, at a different shrine each day, to atone for the raid that, according to the high priests, "hurt the feelings of the Sikh masses."

PTI said that Mr. Barnala told journalists his penance was only an act of "religious purification," but that he hoped it would serve the interests of the Sikh people of Punjab and of India.

The priests imposed the sentence, a traditional Sikh punishment for serious religious misconduct, after declaring Mr. Barnala, ankhaniya, or one who is ostracized by the Sikh community.

Mr. Barnala, with the backing of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, had ordered the raid on the Golden Temple a day after five extremist leaders inside declared his government by announcing the formation of an independent Sikh nation called Khalistan.

The separatist leaders were not captured and the raid revived memories of the army's assault on the temple in 1984, when hundreds of people were killed as troops flushed out armed extremists.

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WALDHEIM: Attacks Deported

(Continued from Page 1)

disrupted the discussion of a "side-show" and said: "The World Jewish Congress does not create anti-Semitism."

Mr. Waldheim served in the Balkans between 1943 and 1945. He was a lieutenant in a German commando unit that fought a brutal campaign against Yugoslav partisans and engaged in deportations of Greek Jews.

Mr. Waldheim said the involvement of the World Jewish Congress in the past had been a "pre-emptive" move to prevent the disclosure of his war record.

"If Waldheim went, people will say it was because of the Jews," he said. "If he should lose, people will say the Jews have killed his candidate."

Mr. Waldheim, 77, survived confinement in five Nazi death camps and has a long record of exposing former Nazis, including a number of prominent Austrian politicians. He said: "Our side must be justified and pure, without emotions. The facts alone are emotional enough."

Mr. Waldheim said

OPINION

Tax Reform and Television Converge on Senator Dole

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Presidential elections are among the devices that Americans use to prevent life from becoming dull, and the next one will be calmed by a fellow who today is much more than a senator.

Tax reform and television are arriving in the Senate simultaneously. Bob Dole has a talent for luck.

He is reaping rewards from what other senators have sown. Bob Packwood's work in the late 1970s as chairman of the Senate Republican campaign committee is one reason there is a Republican majority for Mr. Dole to lead. As chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Packwood now handles Republican tax reform — they need to keep control of the Senate in this autumn's elections.

President Reagan declared tax reform his top domestic priority but failed to get the public excited about abstractness like "simplicity." Mr. Packwood found something simple enough to arrest attention: a number, "27 percent" — the top rate for personal income.

Tax reform will be debated on television, with Mr. Dole front and center on the Senate floor, largely due to the efforts of then Senator Howard Baker.

Mr. Dole's friend and rival for the 1986 presidential nomination, Mr. Baker, championed television in the chamber. Beginning in June, television viewers will see Senate floor action (and learn that "action" is not always the word).

The presence of the cameras (they are trained and on temporary tripods) is just an understatement. The truth is that the senators will remove the dome over the rotunda before they will remove the cameras. Even who opposes the intrusion of cameras into a deliberative body must admit that the place looks splendid on the closed-circuit coverage already begun. For reasons relating to the size, color and lighting of the Senate chamber, it looks markedly better on television than the House does. It is an elegant stage set for presidential campaigning.

Dale Koenig, who worked for Ronald Reagan in 1976 and George Bush in 1980 and now works for Mr. Dole, says: "Assume the front-runner, Mr. Bush, takes. Then Jack Kemp and Mr. Dole are the first tie and Mr. Dole is better able to sustain a long campaign because he is at ease with a wider range of issues."

One of Mr. Dole's defects, as a candidate, is that he is so well thought of in Washington. Among senators and other prominent players he, along with Howard Baker, is considered the most qualified Republican. Still, he can survive the taint of Washington approval because, up to Mr. Bush's inauguration in January, the region "most in sync" with what the nation wants.

Mr. Dole has what football coaches call "scholarship luck." The Iowa concussions come first and, because of the farming depression, "Iowa is a foreign country." Mr. Reagan's popularity there is down. Mr. Dole should benefit from his strong identification with agricultural constituencies. Besides, Mr. Bush will have "expectation problems" because in 1980 he beat Mr. Reagan in Iowa (although with only 33 percent of the vote).

Sitting in shirt-sleeve comfort in the majority leader's Capitol office, with his unruffled view of the Mall, Mr. Dole is looking in his mind's eye at a 1988 Southern regional primary. He says his agricultural involvement, his military record and his wife — Elizabeth, the secretary of Transportation, is from North Carolina — will help.

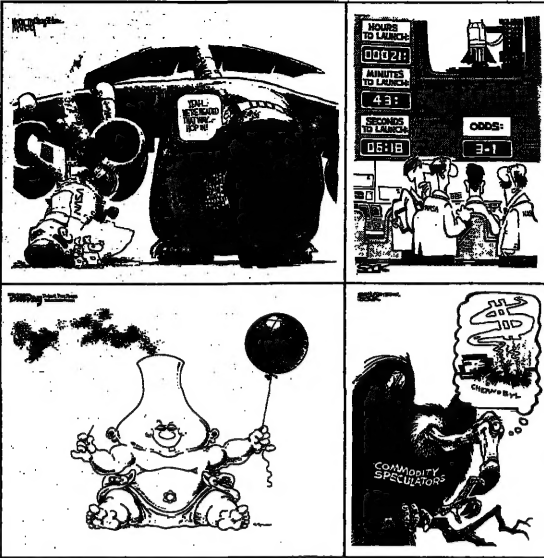
But when senators run for president by citing their laundry lists of votes for this and that, they lack a clear theme. Mr. Dole has a traditional conservative's (which means a non-act's) dislike for the budget deficit. So when asked to distill Doleism into a single word, he says "Solvency." Then he laughs.

He laughs a lot. He is the wisest senator. He knows it is cockeyed to think the electorate will rally round a banner bearing the word "Solvency." It might as well say "Outcast," which also is healthy but boring.

His theme will be "leadership," sanctified by loyalty to Mr. Reagan. His 1985 rate of support for Mr. Reagan, 92 percent, was the Senate highest.

Leadership and laughter. Sounds like good television.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Merits of Solar Energy

Three Mile Island was a first warning. The Chernobyl disaster is a much more serious one. The world cannot afford to wait for a third. Surely the time has come to cancel plans for new reactors and dismantle existing ones worldwide.

Solar energy creates neither potentially lethal fallout nor the problem of radioactive waste disposal. Once in place, a solar plant has minimal running expenses. If "advances could reduce the cost of generating solar energy so much that it would rival conventional fuels by the end of the century," ("Super Cells," *New Dawn for Solar Energy*, May 8), why are we dragging our feet? No matter what this expense, it cannot approach the cost, to human health and lives and to the very future of the planet, of even one nuclear explosion.

It goes without saying that the abolition of nuclear energy must extend to the abolition of nuclear weapons.

JOAN SMITH, Rome.

Terrorism and So Forth

We have in the world a violent left and a violent right. In world affairs there is sanity when the West groups against terrorism and singles out Libya as a terrorist country. But there is sanity in seeing clearly that the bombing of Libya was a terrorist act, too.

Third World countries predictably shrieked "U.S. aggression." Then the Chernobyl nuclear power accident took the place of Libya as up to now. This time the West criticized Moscow for not reporting the accident sooner.

East-West, left-right — but what about those who suffered?

GEORGIA PINF, Formerly, Belmore, Spain.

I think it is only fair that American athletes should not want to venture to Europe that they think is overflowing with terrorists ("U.S. Athletes Resist Competing Abroad," May 12). Similarly, Europeans have been known to be reluctant to visit the United States for fear of

being scalped by Red Indians or shot down in the cross fire of gang wars.

FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN, Milan.

It is in fact communism that President Ronald Reagan is fighting and not terrorism or Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. Before long Mr. Reagan may wish to bomb Moscow. If Colonel Qaddafi is involved in terrorism, it is a threat only to himself. But if Mr. Reagan is allowed to continue like this, it will be a threat to all of us, Communist or non-Communist.

N.R. BELLOVUK, Belgrade.

A Bastille Day Invitation

You quote Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot (*Business Profile*, May 10) as saying about the French:

"We saved their nation twice in this century. I would like for the American leader to go to the cemeteries in Normandy, where the American fighting men who fought for France are buried,

and examine their consciences. If we ever start to consider spilling a drop of American blood for the French, I'll use every resource to see that we don't."

I was very upset by this statement. The French-American alliance is an old love story. Differences of opinion sometimes occur. U.S. planes were not allowed to fly over France on route to Libya, but then they never made it to Dien Bien Phu in France's time of need.

Mr. Perot might reflect that this year a lot of French people will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of a monument paid for by a national collection in every French school — the Statue of Liberty.

I would like to invite him to Paris for our national holiday on July 14. We would take him to the military parade on the Champs Elysees, where he will see brave soldiers who have been fighting Muammar Qaddafi in Chad for the last five years. Then we would take him to visit the place where the king of France and Benjamin Franklin signed

the treaty of 1778 by which France became the first nation to recognize the independence of the United States. We would also visit the place where the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763 by which the king of England gave up the last American colonies.

Come and have a happy Bastille Day, Monsieur Perot.

DANIEL JOUVE, Paris.

The First Man on Everest

Regarding "Conqueror of Everest," *Teasing Norgay, Dies* (May 10):

The passing of Tenzing Norgay leaves only one man who can answer the question of who actually was the first to step onto the pinnacle of Mount Everest. Was it the Nepalese porter, on the New Zealand backpacker? I think Sir Edmund Hillary, who will be 67 in July, owes it to history to set the record straight before he, too, makes his final ascent.

BRUCE J. PHILLIPS, Falkirk, Austria.

The writer is education editor of *Le Razin*, a Buenos Aires daily newspaper, and director of the Journalism for Children program in the Buenos Aires Department of Education. She contributed this to the South-North News Service.

Everybody Can Now Create And Write What He Feels

By Roxana Morduchowicz

BUENOS AIRES — I asked myself: How do you teach children who have known only tyranny that suddenly it's all right to speak freely?

During eight years of military dictatorships, nobody could ask questions openly. Censorship and fear filled the air. "To talk" and "to listen" were verbs

MEANWHILE

of dangerous conjugation. People who spoke their minds "disappeared." Then in 1983 Argentina awoke from its nightmare. In free elections, the people chose a democratic government. The years of silence were over.

But people were still afraid. Children under 14 had never gone to school in freedom. If democracy was to survive, children would have to learn to use their freedom.

This was something I had thought about for a long time. Two years before the dictatorship ended, when I was 20, studying literature and working in the underground in Buenos Aires, I found an answer: When freedom finally came I would start a magazine written by children; 10-, 11- and 12-year-olds in public primary schools would be the "journalists" of a monthly in which they could write whatever they wished.

When the tyrants fell, I knocked on the door of the Buenos Aires Department of Education and explained my idea to the secretary, Juan Correa. He agreed to the project and hired me, but there was one condition: For the first year, I would have to work alone.

I started in March 1984, the beginning

of autumn and a new school year in Argentina. In a city as large as Buenos Aires, with more than 6 million people, I decided to begin with one neighborhood, a poor one, with 1,000 pupils.

The children and I worked for two months. They used letters, poems, stories, humor, games. They wrote about politics and their hopes for democracy. They interviewed the secretary of education and asked him about the past and the future. They named the magazine "Entre Todos" (Among Us All).

In May 1984 the first issue — 20 newsweekly-sized pages, some in color — rolled off the city government's press and went out, free, to all the children in the district, as well as to their teachers.

What did the magazine mean to them? Only people who saw their faces as they turned the pages could know. We could go on.

In August of that year, after our winter school vacation, we added two school districts. By the end of the year we were reaching 6,000 children.

In 1985, Secretary Correa allowed me to hire four assistants. By the beginning of 1986 we were reaching 20,000 children in 200 schools.

We still have a way to go. Our goal is to involve all of the 50,000 children in Buenos Aires' 450 public primary schools over the next two years.

Despite the growing number of children in our program, we do not work by mail. We want the children to know who we are, so the five of us go out to the schools and work directly with the children and their teachers. We try to visit 50 schools a week.

I know a crazy sound hard to believe but we do not change anything the children write. We even printed a letter from an 11-year-old boy asking to meet "a tall, thin, blond girl" his age to "go out with on Saturday afternoon." A girl answered him. We printed her letter.

Readers sense that the writers speak their minds. So readers and writer experience the exhilaration of free speech.

The magazine also enables the children to see that life consists of more than just their classrooms and their homes, and that many other children in their big city feel the same things they feel. They discover society as a whole.

As our writer put it: "Children who copy their words from other magazines and send them to this one are lazy. Everybody can write a very nice work of his own. Because everybody now can create and say what he feels. Don't walk the way other people do. Walk in your own way and leave your own tracks."

The writer is education editor of *Le Razin*, a Buenos Aires daily newspaper, and director of the Journalism for Children program in the Buenos Aires Department of Education. She contributed this to the South-North News Service.

A medical revolution.

Written by Dornier.

Three years ago, DORNIER research triggered a revolutionary medical invention: the DORNIER Kidney Lithotripter. Developed in cooperation with leading medical authorities, the Lithotripter eliminates surgery to remove kidney stones, in 9 out of 10 cases. The basis of the treatment is innovative technology that uses shock waves.

For 19 years, DORNIER has conducted advanced research into the medical uses of shock waves. Shock waves can penetrate body tissue without damage. Yet, when they strike a kidney stone with full force, the shock waves destroy it. The kidney stones are split into tiny particles

no larger than grains of sand. The patient then passes the particles. Patients generally leave the clinic 2-4 days after treatment.

More than 150 DORNIER Kidney Lithotripters are at work in leading clinics worldwide and the number is steadily rising. Every five minutes, somewhere in the world, kidney stones are removed without surgery.

The key to the breakthrough in kidney stone treatment is the extensive knowledge about shock waves amassed by DORNIER scientists. DORNIER'S expertise in aeronautical engineering also played an essential role. Whether building

airplanes or complex medical equipment, there is one absolute priority: protecting human life.

Other companies may also construct machines that crush kidney stones. Yet, none of these potential machines will possess the most vital feature of a DORNIER Kidney Lithotripter: the guarantee of safety gained through the successful treatment of more than 100,000 patients. Only one company in the world can pledge this safety: DORNIER.

DORNIER

Dornier Medizintechnik GmbH · P.O. Box 1128 · D-8034 München-Germaringen · West Germany · Tel. 0 89/84 10 80 · Telex 17 897 348

International Bond Prices

(Continued)

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	PORTUGAL	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	SOUTH AFRICA	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	SOUTH AMERICA	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	SPAIN	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	SUPPLEMENTAL	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	SWEDEN	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	SWITZERLAND	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	UNITED KINGDOM	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	UNITED STATES AMERICA	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	CANADIAN DOLLARS	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	JAPANESE YEN (EURO)	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	NORWAY KRONERS	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	POUNDS STERLING	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

NASDAQ National List

OTC conditions: Trading for week ended Friday.

Code	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Change
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	EUROPE	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00
100	MISCELLANEOUS	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

Ant	Security	%	Mat	High Price	Low Price	Yld	Cur
100	CONVERTIBLE BONDS	10	1990	100.00	99.50	10.00	100.00

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Code	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Change
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00
100	100.00	99.50	100.00	99.50	100.00	10.00

Explanation of Symbols

100	Conversion Date	100	Special Dividend Dates
100	Conversion Price	100	Conversion Premium
100	Conversion Yield	100	Conversion Rate
100	Conversion Amount	100	Conversion Interest

The Daily Source for International Investors.



Handwritten signature or mark.

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

[illegible][illegible]

Chicago Exchange Opt			
Figures as of close of trading Friday			
Options & price	Calls	Puts	Options & price
Jan 100	1.00	1.00	Jan 100
Jan 105	1.00	1.00	Jan 105
Jan 110	1.00	1.00	Jan 110
Jan 115	1.00	1.00	Jan 115
Jan 120	1.00	1.00	Jan 120
Jan 125	1.00	1.00	Jan 125
Jan 130	1.00	1.00	Jan 130
Jan 135	1.00	1.00	Jan 135
Jan 140	1.00	1.00	Jan 140
Jan 145	1.00	1.00	Jan 145
Jan 150	1.00	1.00	Jan 150
Jan 155	1.00	1.00	Jan 155
Jan 160	1.00	1.00	Jan 160
Jan 165	1.00	1.00	Jan 165
Jan 170	1.00	1.00	Jan 170
Jan 175	1.00	1.00	Jan 175
Jan 180	1.00	1.00	Jan 180
Jan 185	1.00	1.00	Jan 185
Jan 190	1.00	1.00	Jan 190
Jan 195	1.00	1.00	Jan 195
Jan 200	1.00	1.00	Jan 200
Jan 205	1.00	1.00	Jan 205
Jan 210	1.00	1.00	Jan 210
Jan 215	1.00	1.00	Jan 215
Jan 220	1.00	1.00	Jan 220
Jan 225	1.00	1.00	Jan 225
Jan 230	1.00	1.00	Jan 230
Jan 235	1.00	1.00	Jan 235
Jan 240	1.00	1.00	Jan 240
Jan 245	1.00	1.00	Jan 245
Jan 250	1.00	1.00	Jan 250
Jan 255	1.00	1.00	Jan 255
Jan 260	1.00	1.00	Jan 260
Jan 265	1.00	1.00	Jan 265
Jan 270	1.00	1.00	Jan 270
Jan 275	1.00	1.00	Jan 275
Jan 280	1.00	1.00	Jan 280
Jan 285	1.00	1.00	Jan 285
Jan 290	1.00	1.00	Jan 290
Jan 295	1.00	1.00	Jan 295
Jan 300	1.00	1.00	Jan 295

Options		Options	
price	calls	price	calls
100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110
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197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200

	Pairs
1-2	10
2-3	10
3-4	10
4-5	10
5-6	10
6-7	10
7-8	10
8-9	10
9-10	10
10-11	10
11-12	10
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89-90	10
90-91	10
91-92	10
92-93	10
93-94	10
94-95	10
95-96	10
96-97	10
97-98	10
98-99	10
99-100	10

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

[illegible]

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

[illegible]

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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Harri Arnott and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NALBA □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
(The first letter is correct)

DAAGE □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

HUNGEOE □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

THALIG □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Answer: AN ACQUAINTANCE

SHE ACCEPTED HIS PROPOSAL BECAUSE SHE WAS THIS TYPE OF A GUY.

Now arrange the circled letters below to form the suspect answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A C Q U A I N T A N C E

ONE

[illegible][illegible]

YES, MAAM... THE ANSWER IS '51X'

HISTORY? SORRY, MAAM...

I THOUGHT WE WERE STILL ON MATH...

I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD SWITCHED CHANNELS.

ISN'T THIS SOMETHING?

WHAT'S THAT?

BROOKE'S FLAME, THE FRENCH ACTRESS, HAS BEEN MARRIED FIVE TIMES

BUT SHE WOULDN'T HAVE IF SHE'D MET YOU FIRST

I BELIEVE I'M BLUSHING

DAVE COVERLY 2/1/98

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WIZARD of ID

JEFF SMITH

REX MORGAN

Panel 1: A character with a large nose and glasses asks, "GIR, WOULD YOU HELP US OUT OF THIS SLOW SLING?". A character with a small nose and glasses replies, "SURE".

Panel 2: A large, multi-layered burger is shown with the sound effect "WHIRRRRR!" above it.

Panel 3: The character with the large nose is running away, saying "THE MOOSE WASN'T MUCH, BUT WE CALL IT HOME." The character with the small nose is sitting on the ground, looking up and saying "WHAT'S PINNIN?".

STEVE DAVIS

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

The story of Anatoli Shcharansky is the story of a "refusenik" movement in the Soviet Union, the story of all Jews there who have fought for the right to emigrate. It is a story of courage and honor and "perpetual optimism," and it is the story of the struggle of the Jewish people for freedom of labor and commerce, defying a system intent on destroying him.

Shcharansky was freed in February, so Martin Gilbert's new biography is particularly timely. According to the author, Shcharansky was arrested before the East-West prisoner exchange, and was based largely on material collected by Gilbert over the last three years. There are considerable overlaps with *The Jews of Moscow*.

The story of the movement and of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. In a sense, "Shcharansky" can be read as a companion volume to that

In the first portion of this biography, Shebaransky is most frequently seen through a wide-angle lens, as one of many activists working for the right of Jews to emigrate. A few cursory pages are devoted to his youth and early manhood — his aptitude for chess is noted, as is his gift for mathematics — but Gilbert seems mainly interested in sketching the political and social landscape in which the activist came of age.

He documents the growing signs of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union during the early 1970s, including "a steady growth in the number of Jewish prisoners, abuse of Israel in the newspapers, denunciation of Zionism as fas-

cism, and the continued rejection of applications to leave." And through his hero's experiences he traces the growth of the refusenik movement, its struggles and its gradual garnering of international support.

Having applied for an exit visa in the spring of 1973, Shcharansky is repeatedly turned down by the government on the ground that his computer work has given him "access to

[illegible][illegible]

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RENO, Nevada—Teófilo Stevenson and Adolfo Horta of Cuba became the first fighters to win three gold medals in amateur boxing at the 1984 Olympic Games as their country and the United States each won three of the six titles contested Saturday in this year's 350-man, 35-country competition.

The United States stopped Adolfo Horta of the United States in the second round of the super heavyweight title bout and Horta dispatched Diego Pedraza of Venezuela, 3-2, to take the 132-pound (59.4-kilogram) title.

With 300 victories and three Olympic titles to his credit, Stevenson, 33, was the most experienced of Garcia's opponents and keeping Garcia away in the first round, Stevenson set him up with a left hook and floored him with a right hand in the second round.

Stevenson got up but seconds later was knocked down again by another right to the head and the referee stopped the contest.

The Associated Press
FORT WORTH, Texas — Heavy rain Saturday washed out the third round of the Colonial National Invitation and reduced the golf tournament to 54 holes.

On Friday, Howard Thwait birdied the 18th hole to finish at 138 and said that David Edwards for the tour would lead. Edwards shot three-under-par 67.

At 136 they were a stroke ahead of Alan Pohl and Bob Tney. At 138 were Jim Rogers, D.A. Weirbom, Bob Glider, Bob Lohr and Gene Sauer. Glider, Sauer and Weirbom were tied at 135. Sauer's seventh round, shot 72.

The first thunderstorms preceded a mostly rain Saturday and the Fort Belknap Golf Club closed the course most of the day. A deep, swift stream ran across the 17th and 18th fairways of the Colonial Country Club course.

in the second half of the bout. Gould, 19, and Davenport fought the closest bout of the tour. The 5-2 decision probably was decided by a referee deduction from Davenport's score for hitting on a break in the third round. The judges looked for a foul on Gould and took from the 20th round match, when Felix Severson was fouled by the Swedish Arvid van der Lijde of Holland.

Horte, who said that "I'm a great person," said he was going to win three gold medals in different ways. He said that "I'm looking forward to 1988 because I haven't been in the Olympics."

Severson has said that he is planning to go to Seoul in 1988 to score a fourth title. (UPI, AP)

[illegible][illegible]

baseball player Mike Scarsia's hit-and-run single. Met third baseman Ray Knight had no choice but to wait for Russell's bunt to roll foul. It died on the grass in fair territory as the winning run crossed the plate.

Innes 6, Cardinals 2. In Atlanta, Rick Mahler pitched a four-hitter and Bob Horner and Ozzie Virgil each drove in two runs against St. Louis.

Keels 7, Pirates 2: In Cincinnati, John Denny and John Franco held Pittsburgh to six hits and Buddy Bell went 2-for-3 with three RBIs.

Astrus 9, Cubs 6: In Houston, pinch-hitter Dickie Thon's two-run double during a six-run sixth-inning rally helped offset two homers by Chicago's Jody Davis.

Expos 3, Padres 2: In San Diego, Mitch Webster, Mike Eassey and

GOAL — Preben Elkjaer (hand upraised, right) scored the game's only goal in the 61st minute as Denmark best Poland in a World Cup soccer warm-up match Friday in Copenhagen. It was Denmark's first victory over Poland since the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

